

DOWIE RAVES AT FOE.

First Apostle Scores Voliva in Zion Tabernacle.

Clad in his new and costly robes as the first apostle and with an effort to present all the pomp and ceremony of his church as it existed in the heyday of his supremacy, John Alexander Dowie Sunday began his fight to regain control of his church by denouncing Wilbur Glenn Voliva at the meeting in the tabernacle under the order of the Lake county courts with something of the fire and spirit which characterized him in the days of the founding of Zion City.

Two meetings were held by Dowie, the first in the morning with about 200 of his followers and another in the afternoon before an audience of nearly 1,100 persons, made up of the most curious of curiosity seekers who flocked to Zion City to witness the opening of the struggle between its founder and Voliva, the new leader, for control of the church of Zion.

Although the size of the afternoon meeting was larger than predicted by the followers of Dowie, it was soon evident that the spectators were merely on-lookers and that the appeals of Dowie had little or no effect upon the adherents of Voliva in attendance. After the first few minutes of the meeting, in which Dowie denounced Voliva and his followers in his customary fashion, sparing no invective, the audience apparently tired.

Dowie's address was interrupted several times by the confusion caused by the constant departures of persons from the hall. Taking courage at the temporary embarrassment of Dowie from that cause, many in the audience interrupted the speaker by asking him questions and expressing their loyalty to Voliva in loud tones.

Dowie, however, was equal to the occasion and humiliated several of his interrupters by singling them out and denouncing them. One man who declared in a loud voice that he wanted to get rid of the property he had bought was instantly called to book.

"Come to me tomorrow," shouted Dowie, "and I will buy back your mortgage at exactly the same price you paid for it. I don't want such dogs as you in Zion City. I will buy back your mortgage, but I don't say that I will do it for all," he said hastily.

In accordance with the plans adopted by Voliva the meetings of Dowie were ignored by the adherents of the new regime, who appeared in full force at the open-air meeting held by Voliva in front of the college. Here, with all the deacons and other officers standing near him, Voliva unfolded his ideas for the new Zion. The Zion City band and the choir entertained the audience of 3,500 that packed close to the stand erected for the use of Voliva. This assemblage, although it had many visitors from Chicago and surrounding cities in it, was composed mostly of seceders who cheered every utterance of their leader.

The expected rush to Dowie's standard as predicted by the first apostle's lieutenants did not materialize. The 200 faithful who went to the early morning service and later to the one held in the afternoon did their best to cheer up their leader, but no demonstration of affection such as was predicted occurred. Dowie's meetings were simply ignored by Voliva, who made special efforts to show by the size and enthusiasm of his rival gatherings that the sentiment against Dowie was irrevocable.

To Hold Saloonists.

Nellie Barnes of near New Carlisle filed suit in the St. Joseph circuit court in which she asks for \$10,000 damages. The defendants are James Major, Major Walker and George A. Kesling, saloonkeepers at New Carlisle. Mrs. Barnes holds them responsible for the death of her husband, Edwin A. Barnes, who was struck on March 17 by a Lake Shore train at New Carlisle and was killed. The plaintiff was intoxicated and drove on the tracks. She avers that the defendants had been notified not to sell any liquor to Mr. Barnes. Besides his wife he left three children, the oldest being 12 years of age and the youngest five.

Gutcher Estate Insolvent.

E. E. Rindfuz, administrator of the estate of Michael Gutcher, deceased, filed his final report at Columbia City Wednesday and reports the same as insolvent with receipts for the sale of real estate and personal property amounting to \$1,124 and expenses \$1,077.19, leaving a balance of assets of \$46.81 for the creditors. The assets will not pay the preferred creditors and the creditors in general will not receive anything on their claims. Dr. Gutcher was well known over Northern Indiana.

Indiana's Official Outdoor Relief.

The bulletin of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, a summary of which we printed recently, is worth speaking of again for the advance it shows in our methods of outdoor relief. Giving figures for ten years the showing is conclusive. In 1895 the figures were \$630,168 spent; in 1905 they were \$380,284. That is that in spite of ten years' increase of population the amount spent for outdoor relief as decreased as shown above. Nor has this been accompanied by any increased demand on private charity, nor a reduction of help to worthy cases. Neither does it represent the difference between good times and bad. All times are alike to the class that is pauperized. The difference simply comes from a different system. Whereas we had a system or lack of system that gave indiscriminately, and was actually producing the condition that it was meant to aid, we have now a system that helps those that need help, provides that best help of all to those that are able, namely the help they can give themselves. The report says that from many townships the word comes that able-bodied men and women who have hitherto been a charge on the State have gone to work and are today self-respecting citizens. There is in short as far as known no bad results from our present system—only good ones, and it has been said by experts to be the best system of outdoor official relief of all the states in the Union.

Formerly the trustees administering relief under State's early poor laws, gave practically to every one that asked with little or no investigation. The bills were paid by the County Commissioners with little question, and these had, besides, the right to pension certain classes. This sort of thing went on for nearly a half century culminating in 1895 with the great amount above named, when, according to reports made under a new law then adopted, it was shown that 82,235 people in Indiana were being thus supported.

Cost was 25 cents to every inhabitant of the state, while in various counties it ranged from 5 cents, as in Crawford, to 84 cents in Warren. The law that was passed after ascertaining the actual condition of things, is the one we have now, under which the total of relief has been so greatly reduced, and which has been praised as the best in the country. As to persons receiving relief, the number has decreased from the 82,235, in 1895, to 45,331, while the per capita cost to the people of the State has been reduced from the 26 cents to 10 cents. When we bear in mind the increase of population in these ten years, the results of the administration of this law speak loudly, indeed. Best of all is what they say or imply as to the number of people that have become self-supporting, self-respecting citizens, instead of paupers. And this is the aim of such laws; it is the spirit of modern charity, namely, that system shall find out real distress and shall help in such a way as to build up character, not break it down; that aid shall be given in a way to cause the unfortunate to take heart and feel that it is a help toward self-help. So we may regard this reduction of nearly one-half in the number of people thus aided as a great tribute to our good law and its good management.—Indianapolis News.

Puzzle For Scientists.

There is one place within pistol shot of ruined San Francisco that the earthquake did not touch, that did not lose a chimney or feel a tremor—Alcatraz island. Despite the fact that the island is covered with brick buildings, brick forts and brick chimneys, not a brick was loosened, not a crack made nor a quiver felt. When the scientist comes to write he will have his hands full explaining why Alcatraz did not have any physical knowledge of the event. The crash of a falling city filled the ears of the aroused island, but no one understood what it was all about. There was no earthquake that they knew about, yet the city, a few hundred yards across the bay, was crashing to ruin.

Lid On at Goshen.

Every saloonist in Goshen has been informed through the head of the city police that places must be closed at 11 p. m. during the week and all day Sunday. Screens are to be removed and the public given a clear view of the saloons. The council is considering the proposition of increasing the license fee from \$200 to at least \$500, and possibly \$1,000.

Sensible Laboring Men.

Chicago has fewer strikes now than at this time of the year for many years. Indications are that the reasonable, conservative men in labor unions are assuming control, and that hotheads and grafters will be relegated to obscurity, and will lose their influence. When this comes to pass the union will rise to its natural importance in the world of social economics.

One on Editor Moorman.

W. H. Blodgett recently got off the following good one on Editor John L. Moorman, who in addition to being editor of the Starke County Republican and a successful farmer is the member of the state committee from the Thirtieth district. According to Mr. Blodgett there is a "bully chap" up at Logansport, named Carl Keller, who used to be in the clothing business a good many years ago. At the time he was selling clothing, John L. Moorman was not a haughty aristocrat with two shirts and an extra pair of shoes, but was a struggling printer who did all his own work and was not in the political swim. Mr. Moorman used to trade space in his paper for mileage books and then trade the mileage books to Keller for clothes. John thought he would lay in a supply of clothes, and he ran a page or two of advertising for railroads and then took the books to his friend Keller. Of course there was more mileage than Keller could use, so he sold a part of it to a ticket scaler, and the ticket scaler closed it out to a number of customers with the result that one day on a Wabash train there were three John L. Moormans riding to different parts of the country. The conductor took up the books and the scaler's customers had to pay cash fare. Then the customers and the scaler went back after Carl Keller. "At the same time the railroad company had its agents at work, and the agents and Keller rounded up Moorman at the same time. The Knox editor had no money, but he had eloquence—the eloquence that has landed him in the front rank of Republican politicians, and he squared himself with the ticket scaler and the ticket scaler squared himself with his angry customers. The only one that was not squared was the railroad company. Mr. Moorman has never got a mileage book on that road since.

Warning to Young Men.

The death of Lucius K. Avery last Sunday from acute alcoholism, which is a polite term for delirium tremens, removes a well-known character. He was a native of western Virginia, and about 61 years old. He was a soldier in a Pennsylvania regiment and lost his left arm in one of the early battles of the war. Coming to this place about thirty years ago with his wife, he was one of the first telegraph operators employed by the B. & O. at this place, but owing to his intemperate habits held the position but a short time. Then he set up a small grocery and confectionery store, which he conducted until after his wife left him. Several years ago he bought a few acres on the east shore of the Lake of the Woods, erected comfortable buildings, and had made his home there since, hunting and fishing, and in summer keeping boats for hire. A man of good intellect, he might have left his impress on society, but if his life had any value to his fellows it was as a warning of the terrible effects of intemperance. A pleasant companion in his sober moments, his life for the last few years had been almost one constant debauch. Finally outraged nature rebelled, and the end came rather suddenly last Sunday. He had no relatives so far as known. Members of the Grand Army post took charge of the burial at the city cemetery on Tuesday, and Rev. T. D. Williams conducted a brief service at the grave.—Bremen Equirer.

Juries for May Term.

Petit Jury, Fred Asper, Union township; Corban Spencer, Green township; Wert Berry, Walnut township; John McBride, North township; John Davis, Walnut township; H. E. Nash, Polk township; Henry Kelver, West; John Weiss, Union; Samuel Baker, Bourbon; Morgan D. Fink, German; Elmer Weeding, North; Henry L. Jarrell, Polk.

Grand Jury: Obadiah A. Greiner, Peter Richard, Mark Jacoby, Center; Ora S. Ellis, W. C. Poltz, German; William Beck, North.

Kent is Selected.

Editor A. P. Kent of the Elkhart Review, has been appointed to represent the Thirtieth district on the Republican state press bureau just organized. This bureau will be under the direction of the Republican state committee. Col. George B. Lockwood who has had charge of the Republican press bureau for a number of campaigns, will be at the head of the bureau this year.

Expelled Alexander.

The Kendallville Post, G. A. R. has expelled Geo. P. Alexander, the new postmaster, because of his opposition to C. C. Brown, and who was removed from office on recommendation of Congressman Gilbert. The latter appointed Alexander to the place and his expulsion from the G. A. R. was in retribution for his part in the affair.

FACTS ABOUT INDIANA.

Some Things That You May Not Know About Your State.

These things are gleaned from the last annual report of State Statistician Stubbs and should interest every Hoosier: Indiana Territory was organized July 4, 1800; admitted as a state Dec. 11, 1816. First constitution adopted June 29, 1816. Present constitution adopted Feb. 10, 1857.

Indiana's greatest length is 276 miles. Average breadth 140 miles. Area 35,910 square miles or 22,356,629 acres. It has 281,400 acres covered with lakes.

Indiana's center of population is in Deatur county. The value of taxable property last year was \$1,578,132,946. The gain per cent of taxable property in 30 years was 139. The deductions on account of mortgage exemptions was last year \$47,555,258. Persons taking advantage of the mortgage exemption law numbered 102,728. The real estate was valued at \$13,094,456 last year.

Indiana had last year 6,966 miles of steam road and 847 miles of interurban electric road. Last year these steam roads carried 55,556,126 passengers and the electric roads 112,838,065. The steam roads were assessed at \$165,873,399, the interurban roads \$13,700,394.

Indiana's factories numbered 7,912, representing an investment of \$311,229,026. They paid in wages last year \$72,178,259, and the value of their product was \$394,165,838.

Indiana's eight leading cities in manufacturing are Anderson, Evansville, Ft. Wayne, Indianapolis, Muncie, New Albany, South Bend, Terre Haute.

Indiana's output of coal was 9,887,940 tons; the miners were paid \$6,344,099.

Indiana's wheat crop was 1,644,119 acres, or 29,809,521 bushels. The corn crop last year was 4,018,432 acres of 170,003,929 bu. The hay crop was 3,929,110 tons; the wool clip 3,245,415 pounds; butter 37,000,000 pounds; eggs, 61,500,000 dozen.

There were in Indiana last year 145,947 miles of telephone lines; 16,080 miles of free gravel roads; 52 cities with population of over 5,000 each; 85 cities and 345 incorporated towns; the second largest school fund of any of the states. Indiana leads the world in building stone, and the product of her oil wells last year was worth \$20,000,000.

Fix May Weather Average.

Statistics which have been gathered by the Chicago weather bureau in the last thirty-five years show that the average temperature during the month of May in that city is 57 degrees. During the thirty-five years the warmest month was in 1896, when the average temperature was 66, and the coldest was in 1882, when the temperature was only 51 degrees.

The warmest May day in thirty-five years was May 31, 1895, when the thermometer registered 94 degrees, and the coolest day was May 2, 1875, when it fell to 27 degrees, or below the freezing point. During the thirty-five years the earliest "killing frost" occurred on Sept. 18, 1877, and the latest on May 29, 1884. The average date for the beginning of a "killing" frost is shown to be Oct. 15 and for the ending April 18.

The statistics show that the average rainfall for the month of May is 3.50 inches and that on twelve days in the month it can be depended upon to rain a tenth of an inch or more. The rainiest May was in 1883, when the precipitation was 7.32 inches, and the driest May was in 1897, when the precipitation was 0.84 inches. On an average there are ten clear days in May and eight cloudy ones, with thirteen partly cloudy ones. The prevailing winds in the month are northeasterly and their average velocity is seven miles.

Building Model City.

The stupendous work of building a model city to accommodate 100,000 people was begun near the Lake Shore railroad ten miles east of Hammond and 26 miles this side of Chicago in Lake county, Ind., when 100 wood cutters were put to work clearing a 6,000 acre tract of land.

At the same time another hundred laborers were put to work leveling the huge sand dunes to the east of the mouth of the Calumet river where the newly organized Indiana Steel company proposes to build the largest steel mills in the world at a cost of \$10,500,000. The new city is to be built to accommodate the toilers at the mills.

Adverse Harbor Report.

The engineers of the War Department have reported adversely on the resolution providing for a preliminary survey of Indiana Harbor. The department advises that it would not be wise for the government to undertake to build a harbor there at this time.

Balloons and the North Pole.

Full of hope for his project and cheered by a personal message from a busy president, Walter Wellman sailed from New York Thursday to make final preparations for his north pole expedition by balloon. If his plans carry he will, after some airship tests in July, make his crucial ascent from Spitzbergen in August. On a like mission Salomon August Andree started from Dane Island for his fatal cruise in the air July 11, 1897.

When Andree made his attempt there had been more than thirty years' talk of reaching the pole by balloon. The scientists Sivel and Silbermann, of the University of Paris, pronounced such a scheme feasible in 1870 and 1874. Six years before Andree's start Gustava Hermitte, the French astronomer, obtained subscriptions of \$112,000 for an expedition with a balloon which should carry five men, dogs, supplies, instruments, etc., or about 35,000 pounds in all. Nothing came of this proposal.

Andree was backed by the King of Norway and Sweden in his venture. The year before he started Professor Hazen, "Old Probabilities" of the United States weather bureau, promised to find the pole on a capital of \$200,000. He proposed to use four balloons with propellers worked like bicycles. "Steering airships," he said, "is now easy."

While the Wellman expedition will be the second of its kind to make an actual start, details of its equipment will give it the novelty of an original departure. There will be the wireless telegraph attachment, the latest application of airship motors, and motor sledges in place of dogs for journeying on the ice in case of necessity.

From Spitzbergen to the pole is about six hundred miles in a straight line. Mr. Wellman hopes to reach the desired point in from two to seven days. Referring to his emergency precautions, "We are carrying a return ticket with us," he says, "and we hope to use it." This hope and Mr. Roosevelt's wishes for the expedition's complete success the watching world will echo.

Darrow's Petition Denied.

The Indiana appellate court at Indianapolis Friday overruled the petition of Mayor Lemuel Darrow of Laporte and Attorney John W. Talbot of South Bend for a special supersedeas, permitting them to continue the practice of law from the present time until the date of the final decision by the appellate court in the disbarment proceedings.

Of course, in this preliminary action, the merits of the disbarment case were not touched on, but it is a distinct and important victory for the prosecuting committee that the appellate court has held that the two disbarred attorneys cannot practice law in Indiana during the time that intervenes until the case, which was appealed from the Elkhart circuit court, is finally decided by the higher court. The two disbarred attorneys claimed that the interests of their clients will suffer by reason of their inability to practice, but the appellate court holds that the judgment of Judge Dodge shall stand until the state court passes on the case itself.

Graft at Cincinnati.

More graft has been disclosed at Cincinnati, and the legislative investigation into municipal affairs is not yet at an end. Exposures previously made caused a sensation but these later developments show that the "hold-up" system extended throughout all city offices.

According to testimony recently given coal contracts were secured by paying a councilman who had "influence." It was shown in this connection that as soon as a package of money was handed the alderman the contract was signed. The disclosures previously made tended to show that the plan of graft was only followed in higher places and that each of these paid tribute to the "boss" of city affairs but here is an instance of another kind. According to the published reports a member of the city council secured the cash on his own account and then proceeded to transact city business with a quickness which must have been much admired by the concern which secured contracts if by no one else. As affairs at Cincinnati are investigated the more startling the exposures become.

Myers for Judge.

The Fulton county delegation to the Democratic state convention will present the name of Judge Enoch Myers of Rochester as a candidate for the nomination for judge of the appellate court for the northern district. The candidate is a Fulton county man, born and raised there, and for six years was county superintendent of schools. He was admitted to the Fulton county bar in 1881, and for seven years was associated with the late Judge J. S. Slick in the practice of law.

Democrats Elect Delegates.

The Democrats of Center township had a regular old-fashioned Democratic convention Saturday afternoon. There was a general row, much swearing and for a time it looked like there would be a rough and tumble fight. O'Keefe accused Metsker and others of packing the convention and declared that the chairman, James A. Gilmore, was not a Democrat in 1896 or 1900, but there was no blood shed and after order was restored delegates were chosen as follows:

To the state convention, P. O. Jones, Wm. Every, Charles Kelton and J. A. Gilmore. To the congressional convention, Al Wickizer, Hoy L. Singrey, Theodore Cressner, John R. Jones, Carl Reynolds, John Woodbury and John Brock.

The judicial delegates were named by acclamation and are as follows: Harry Unger, Ben Seybold, Ed Borden, Henry Roberts, Mayer Allman, John H. Harris, and Wm. H. Matthew.

J. A. Molter being the only candidate for prosecuting attorney, there was no contest for delegates to the judicial convention.

The congressional convention has not been called and will probably not be held before July or August.

Metsker's fight for state delegates was made because he fears that William O'Keefe will be nominated for state treasurer. While Mr. O'Keefe is not a candidate, it seems that Democrats in every section of the state are demanding his nomination and if he decides to be a candidate there seems to be no doubt that he will have a large majority of the delegates and the solid vote of Marshall county will be cast for him.

Rate Bill Again Delayed.

The rate bill has been held up again. The railroad senators have balked the efforts of the administration and there is not a chance of a vote being taken until the middle of May. Reports from Washington say that the senate is all at sea over the proposed law and that this state of affairs is being actively promoted by corporation interests. It is further hinted by this plan they hope to tire out the administration. Such a condition is to be regretted, for the measure deserves consideration. The senators who are supporting it have repeatedly asked that a vote be taken, but have so far failed to secure any prospective advancement. As a result talk of adjournment before the first of June has ceased.

While the senate is expected to be and has ever been a deliberative body, the way certain senators have succeeded in postponing action on the rate bill does not add to the dignified record of the upper house. In this instance the plan has ceased to be one of deliberation and is fast becoming one of bullying by those who are identified with the railroads. Such a course is not only disappointing to the president and his co-workers, but to the people throughout the country who favor a rate law.—South Bend Tribune.

Man Stays Dead.

Under a ruling by Judge Bernetha, in the Fulton county circuit court, if a man is once legally dead he remains dead. Peter King, now 72 years old, left Rochester in 1862, and his family heard from him frequently until the outbreak of the civil war, and then lost track of him. His father died soon after he left home, and in 1872, after the death of his mother, no tidings having been received of Peter, the remaining children brought suit for partition of the estate. The court decided that as nothing had been heard from Peter for eleven years he was legally dead, and the estate, embracing over four hundred acres, was partitioned among the other children. Peter King was not heard from till February 1905, when he deeded his part of his mother's estate to Sylvester Swinehart, of Utah, who brought suit to recover. Judge Bernetha sustained the ruling of the court in 1872, however, holding that neither Peter nor his heirs had any claim on the property.

California Girls Again.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter J. Krueyer received another letter Thursday evening from their daughter and Miss Kate Shoner at San Francisco. Miss Shoner said she would start home soon, but Miss Krueyer said her employer had treated her very nicely and wanted her to remain until he could get some one else, and as his business buildings, which were on the outskirts of the city and were frame buildings, were not badly damaged she said she would remain in San Francisco a few months if her parents were willing. But Mr. Krueyer wrote her that her parents would be relieved of much anxiety by her returning home just as soon as possible.

JAPAN REACHES OUT.

Plans to Dominate Commerce of the Orient.

Is the emblem of the rising sun to mark the control of the commerce of the Pacific Ocean in the near future? Japan's activity in increasing its merchant marine, as well as in adding to its naval strength, has excited the maritime nations of the world to a high degree since the termination of the Russo-Japanese war, but in the light of recent reports made to the United States government by our consuls in the Orient it is apparent that the real extent to which the wonderful little island is projecting its plans to become one of the greatest of world powers has not been generally realized.

Alarmists who delight to peer into the distant future have been explaining that the nation which America has the most cause to fear on the seas, taking all possibilities of foreign wars into consideration, is Japan. It is a fact, moreover, that the experts of our navy have been watching with jealous concern all that Japan has been doing in the way of increasing its naval strength since it surprised the world by a series of sea victories over Russia and emerged from its war with more fighting tonnage by a large percentage than it started out with.

Now come the observers of the commercial side of affairs across the Pacific with information calculated to arouse more and more interest in the prospective shifting of maritime supremacy in connection with the argesies of trade.

Japan, if the projects announced are consummated, soon will dominate the passenger steamship traffic between the American ports on the Pacific coast and the Orient. Aside from that, reports made public, tell of the gradual destruction of England's domination over the Asiatic seaway trade. It is the Rising Sun which constantly is supplanting the Cross of St. George.

It is possible that it may not be very long before American travelers crossing the Pacific in the steamers now operated by the Pacific Mail, the Great Northern and Northern Pacific steamship companies must sail under the flag with the sunburst coloring and in charge of a Japanese captain. Only a few days ago Consul General Wilbur of Singapore reported to this government that information had been received there through Manila, that the chairman of the board of directors of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, the Japanese Steamship Company had news to the effect that the company's London bankers had succeeded in placing the whole issue of bonds, amounting to 20,000,000 yen (about \$10,000,000) in the London market for the purpose of raising the necessary funds for the purchase by the above company of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's fleet. The bonds are for twenty years at 5 per cent interest, but, owing to the present stringency in the money market brought only 93.

It is further reported that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, another Japanese line, has just concluded negotiations looking to the purchase from the Great Northern Steamship company of the new steamers Dakota and Minnesota, and from the Northern Pacific Steamship Company the steamers Shawmut and Tremont. It is stated that the acquisition by these two powerful Japanese shipping concerns of the choicest American steamers on the Pacific is a part of the scheme of the great Anglo-Japanese combine recently launched with a capital of 40,000,000 yen (\$20,000,000).

Woman Suicide at 108.

Uniontown, Pa., April 30.—Mrs. Mary McKittick, aged 108, so far as known the oldest woman in America, committed suicide at the home of her son, Luke, an octogenarian, near this city, today, by cutting her throat with a carving knife. She had been in ill health for several weeks. She declared God had forgotten her and had neglected to call her, although all those she knew in her girlhood and womanhood, before most old men and women now living were born, had all gone to their "long home."

Mrs. McKittick was born in County Kildare, Ireland, March 17, 1798. Her birth is recorded in the parish register, and the authenticity of her claims to being one of the oldest, if not the oldest, person in America are well established.

Was 106 Years Old.

Mrs. Phoebe Redmond who had lived in good health for more than 106 years, is dead at the home of her son Thomas at Indianapolis. Mrs. Redmond celebrated her 106th birthday anniversary Jan. 18, and was in good health up to last Sunday. At that time she was stricken with paralysis which caused her death.

MORTUARY.

Jacob Schlosser.

Jacob Schlosser died at his home in German township, south of Bremen, Friday, April 27, 1906 aged 77 years and 29 days. He was born in Germany, came to America when he was 18 years old and resided in New York ten years. He then came to German township and settled on the farm where he died, one and a half miles south of Bremen and that farm was his home continuously for almost 49 years.

He was the father of eight sons and one daughter, all of whom are living, except Philip, who died five years ago. His wife preceded him in death a few years ago. The members of the family who survive are Frederick, George, Henry and William Schlosser of Bremen, Gustav and Jacob Schlosser of South Chicago, Samuel Schlosser of Plymouth, and Mrs. N. U. Penrod with whom he resided on the home farm when he died.

He was a quiet, industrious, intelligent citizen, a man of excellent judgment, who was respected by the community in which he lived and he reared a family of whom any man might be proud, the Schlosser Bros. being known and respected throughout northern Indiana and in other states.

Funeral services at the Evangelical church in Bremen at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon, interment in the Bremen cemetery.

The Perpetuation of Wealth.

A correspondent writes asking: "What is this new doctrine advocated by Mr. Roosevelt of limiting the amount of wealth a man may accumulate? Is it not against the spirit of the supreme court decision on the income tax tried ten years ago?"

The inquirer mistakes the nature of the president's suggestion. It does not touch the question of income or income tax in any way nor does it contemplate placing any limit on the amount any individual may accumulate, but only on the amount he may "tie up" in the old English law phrase, in the hands of his successor. Neither is it in any sense a new doctrine, since the common law of England has been unfriendly to perpetuities almost from its birth.

The chief exception to this unfriendliness was in the old law of entail of landed estates under which the eldest son succeeded to such estate primarily, among the titled classes, in order to sustain the title, to which he also succeeded. Even in the old law was displayed no little ingenuity in providing ways to "break the entail."

The law of entail came into Virginia from England and Jefferson made a vigorous and successful struggle to abolish it. In his day land was the chief basis of individual wealth and when he succeeded in excluding that and securing the division of estates practically equally among all a man's children he thought he had accomplished the banishment of long-continued control of wealth in single families.

The invention of the corporation and the factory system changed the basis of wealth largely, making land entail of less importance, and here the law of most of the states against perpetuities was believed to come into play largely for the disintegration of great estates.

The invention of perpetual trust corporations, always managed by shrewd, far-seeing men, is thought by many to open a way by thus providing against the wasting of estates placed in their control, for wholly escaping from the disintegrating natural causes which Jefferson relied for preventing the perpetuating of wealth in families. This is the basis for the suggestion of Mr. Roosevelt.

It is not a doctrine of socialism, because under socialism individual accumulation would not be possible and no such provision would be necessary. On the whole it has mainly an academic interest, the only practical aspect of it being the possibility of legally applying to great modern estates the same disintegration through natural causes which Jefferson attained for landed estates by the abolition of the law of entail.—Chicago Chronicle.

Ruth Bishop Entertains.

Thursday was the 14th birthday anniversary of Miss Ruth Bishop, and in the evening she entertained 53 of her young friends, including members of her Sunday school class, and associates and others.

Light refreshments were served, games and amusements such as boys and girls of her age indulge in gave zest to the occasion and the crowd had a general good time, at the home of her grand-parents